

NEXT WORLD'S FAIR.

facts With Foreigners About the Proposed Fair in 1892.

The Conditions of Exhibitors at the Recent Exposition.

What the Representatives of European Houses Said.

PARIS, November 6, 1880.

A few days before the recent exhibition closed, it occurred to me to get the consensus of representative exhibitors in various departments, foreign as well as French, concerning the American project, and a so far as I can ascertain they were disposed to participate in the world's fair of 1892. So I sent two reporters to the Campagne Marais and I give below instructive specimens of what they bring back in their note books.

A representative of the celebrated house of Erard, the noted piano manufacturer, said: "The movement to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America is sure to meet with widespread support on this side of the Atlantic. As regards our own specialty, the Americans have grown to be formidable rivals. The United States out 50,000 pianos on the market last year. There is every reason to suppose that the house of Erard will be represented at the world's fair of 1892. The whole continent is interested in your venture, and, especially France, for we like your country."

An elderly lady who sat by the show of the well-known firm of Alexandre, the fan makers, said: "Well, I really don't know yet what the house may do in the matter. There has been some talk of 'late' about sending an exhibit of ostrich feather fans, which were brought into vogue some time ago by Sarah Bernhardt, and are still 'in' the rage in Paris. Yes, after the style of that made in the show case. But, do you really think you can get up an exposition as beautiful as this one?"

Here a young shop girl from a neighboring exhibit joined in: "Want you hope to be able to get up in 1892 a world's fair to rival our Paris universal exhibition? And in so short a time? Why, you Americans were up in a twelve months in finding enough money to raise a here stone pedestal for Bartholdi's statue. And you would have the nerve to attempt constructing a tower five hundred feet higher than our Eiffel structure? What next? You might as well try to build a tramway to the moon."

M. Baulant, a manufacturer of artificial flowers, was less inquisitive, and said: "Yes, I should go, certainly. Our trade is a big one with America. But I don't care to go further than New York. Chicago is too far. The trouble and expense of sending goods to such a distance is a serious question. Then, the flowers we make are so 'fancy' that they are spoilt by rough handling of boxes on board ship. Look at the cancellation; it's a mere gossamer. I am sure to bear the palm with you over there as I have so often done here."

M. Lavergne, an artist in colored glass manufacturer, said: "I may possibly exhibit in the United States if your projected show is thoroughly international in character. My father, Charles Lavergne, who died two years ago, and who ranked prominently in this peculiarity industry of painting on glass, got a medal at your Boston exhibition in 1883. The undertaking, which was a private one, did not prove a success. I think the question, if not the co-operation of the government of the United States is absolutely necessary to induce any of my countrymen to send their wares over the Atlantic to your shores. I would not give two sous to figure in an exhibition held in the United States by a private corporation, like the Boston fair, or even by the people and municipality of New York. I know that many of your millionaires decorate the windows of their handsome mansions with the master pieces from our factories. I have supplied many of them with some of my best productions and some of my hopes of trans-Atlantic fame on those elaborate works. The dining room of Mr. William Vanderbilt's house in New York is resplendent with one of the largest windows of the kind ever executed. But, as I say, the show must be a world's show, like the one we have in Paris. As soon as your projected enterprise assumes an international character, I shall take the matter into serious consideration. The exhibition must be on a large scale, under government auspices, and all nations invited to participate."

M. Casburn, the representative of Durand-Luc's picture gallery, who is well posted on subjects connected with America, said: "The house may feel safe exhibiting, but it must be assured of one hand not to meet with any of the troubles it experienced at Boston. On that occasion a large number of canaries by some of our best Paris artists were forwarded and placed on show. Not one was sold. In order to get our paintings returned, we had to disburse a large sum, upwards of \$600 if I remember rightly. Some of the artists got prizes, to be sure; but, as John Lewis Brown remarked, 'I have had at the fair awards I care for, on this side of the herring pond, and would have much pre-

ferred to find a purchaser.' It goes without saying that no duty must be paid on our consignments, and that space must be 'free of cost.'

The head man of M. Deco, director of the Sevres manufactory, who has a fine collection of famous porcelains on show, said: "The commemoration in 1892 is as important an event, historically speaking, as the fall of the Bastille, which we have been celebrating in Paris. It will attract the attention of the whole world. The steady progress of your business transactions with foreign countries and your internal manufacturing and commercial growth are calculated to enlisted the co-operation of all business men abroad. The prospect for success of your contemplated venture is particularly bright. But if the proposed international exposition is to be held at Paris, the differences over the question of sites and cities should be at once settled, and the long and important preliminary work begun for it, for the creation of a successful modern world's fair is a difficult task, requiring many months of hard and patient labor. The year 1892 is not far off, and no more precious time should be lost. I have every reason to believe that the house of Deco will figure to advantage at your fair."

An elderly gentleman belonging to the well-known firm of Haviland, manufacturer of ceramics at Limoges, said: "Our house exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876 and I am convinced we will exhibit in 1892. We had many fail to find with those of the head of the Philadelphia concern, and trust they may not recur in future. For instance, the classification was defective, without method and logic, and in the greatest disorder. Why not adopt our system of classification of exhibits in your forthcoming fair? They consist of nine groups, divided into eighty-three classes, as you know."

The representative of Messrs. Turquet, the great silk manufacturers at Lyons, said: "Your manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to compete with imported European products, particularly with those of France. It is therefore of importance to us that we should exhibit our products in the United States, but, of course, we can't expect that the property in designs, models, etc., can't be guaranteed absolutely to the owners. There must not be the slightest misunderstanding on that point, as otherwise we should hesitate to send our goods."

"Yes," said a person connected with the famous Souvin glove store of Paris, "I can, at least, point to see that our agent in New York has a good show of our goods at your world's fair, as I understand the manufacture of gloves is being introduced extensively into certain of your states, New York and California, for instance. Besides several large factories in San Francisco, there is one, I am to it in Napa, in which an average of seventy-five feet and forty feet square are daily converted into glove material. But you will never beat our kidskins from Annecy, Lyon and Grenoble. The superior quality of these articles has given France the supremacy in the manufacture of the finest grades of real kid gloves—a supremacy which we intend to maintain if we can, inasmuch as foreign manufacturers must in general content with second rate skins, unless they keep agents on this ground, a policy that some American houses have found necessary."

Next I give a few samples of conversations with other French exhibitors. A Chinaman from Colombo, Mr. Van Saumyam, in correct European attire and speaking English better than the average Englishman, said: "Yes, sir, we can't have no objection to try our luck at New York. Your exhibition is held in that town. A bazaar might be opened to sell our Ceylon tea. Satinaceous arrangements might be made with the Indian tea association to further such a venture. The bazaar would, of course, be run by the exhibition authorities and each shop rented out to exhibitors. The building would thus be self-supporting. See, you see, is our chief staple, but we might add pretty carved sandalwood boxes, gold and silver, lingerie ornaments, silken brocades, carpets, furniture, and other productions of native workmanship."

One of the managers of the five restaurants being organized by Messrs. Spiers and Pond at the exposition, remarked: "Our chief has a ready written the New York committee to get information respecting sites and outlay for the erection of suitable bars and dining rooms. If you built a tower as proposed, we may not be induced to open a restaurant on the first landing stage as he has done here, but out of that I am as yet without data. At any rate, Spiers and Pond intend to make a good show at the world's fair, wherever the dining and drinking rooms may be located."

The head man at the Nicaraguan section volunteered the following data: "Our pavilion, which was built jointly with those of Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti, by the government of Guatimala, will be taken to pieces after the exposition and shipped home; so that, as we should need to

space on which to re-erect the present structures. Besides the various natural productions of our country, we intend exhibiting a model, 30 feet in length, of the Nicaraguan canal, an enterprise supported by the United States as an alternative to the Panama canal undertaken by M. De Lesseps."

A representative of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' company in the British section of general industries said:

"Our exhibit of jewelry and gold and

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Henry Bishop Tells How He Got Out of France.

American Novel's Drive Through Parts of Spain.

Editor's Description of The Picturesque City Towns of Spain.

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MADRID, November 20, 1889.

I found that there was a diligence, or stage, running to Laia, sixty miles to the northward, and from there a branch railway could be taken to the junction of Espaiva on the main line of travel. Here at last seemed to be my opportunity to something a little out of the ordinary course, and after some consideration I chose it. It was by no means the most expeditious route for Seville, and, indeed, would necessitate a good deal of going back on my tracks before I got to Laia; but a long stage ride in the heart of Spain, and especially through the mountain districts of Granada, seemed worth making some sacrifice for.

I had taken my ticket some days in advance. It certified that in consideration of the sum of 60 reals, was entitled to a carriage of the gold mafias here, said: "Yes, sir, we are all going to the world's fair in 1892. You can state the fact as official. We have here at the exposition twenty-four different shows, which cover more ground than that occupied by the United States. Indeed, sir, it is the truth. The Belegium has a larger show in Paris than your own big country. We shall start for London, where an exhibition is to be held next April, for which our government has granted \$100,000, and which may be looked upon as preparatory to our crossing the Atlantic."

M. Pavlo Michailovitch of St. Petersburg, said, in answer to the question if Russian exhibitors would cross the ocean: "No one yet knows whether Russia will be represented officially or not at your great show. It lies with our government, entirely, and the ministers have not yet spoken. Of course, when the government grants a subsidy or not, Russia will figure at New York in 1892. Private merchants would head the movement as they did for France, should our government not allow it. There is, however, no reason whatever to prevent Russia from granting a subsidy to the United States in honoring the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus."

M. Barrossa, in the Spanish section, said: "Why, of course, we shall go to the world's fair of 1892. We went to Philadelphia in 1876. How there could we look on in 1892? America's 'eting in such a way one of our own eminent compatriots? It was only a week ago that both Spain and Portugal would enthusiastically join the United States in honoring the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus."

M. Borgeisen, a wood-carver from Porsgrunn, Norway, said: "I may not be able to attend, myself, but I consider it my duty to send my son to your great exhibition, and I know for certain that many of those who exhibit here in the Swedish and Norwegian sections have decided to cross the Atlantic and attend the fair."

"We'll see," remarked then Yune, a Chinaman from Canton, the city of boats, who speaks first class pigeon English, and so some exceeding young, some indigenes wares in the Chinese pavilion on the Champs de Mars. "I have never gone to your great cities New York, I should never much like to go. Try to get my four partners to join me selling many trinkets, and twice steamer next year if they no come. But they come too. See! Big country America, too!"

Ben Yusef, Doncounmugli, a Syrian from Aleppo, with flowing moustachios, a substantial turban, by far Turkish costume, piercing black eyes and a deep guttural voice who sold nice trinkets in gold and silver, red Morocco babouches, rosaries in olive wood, nougat sweetmeats and oriental stuffs generally, said: "Yes, monsieur, most of us Lazar men will go to the American exhibition. We always go, wherever the show may be. It is our specialty. We went to Philadelphia in 1876 and to Boston in 1888. We don't care how far the place may be, so long as we are allowed to sell our wares."

A new effort of relief resulted in my buying out, for a further supplement, the guard's sea, beside the driver, and this at last proved satisfactory. We were far out beyond a village of Granada by this time, and one of those one-some *atalayadas* from which the Moorish country. The driver's box out of everything in front; the side windows showed only bits of the hedge and clive orchards; the white skyward part of the prospect was invisible. I now reflected that, perhaps, conventional people were doing things in the usual way, are right after all. Some boy has found out, for them in the beginning, I said, "the best way of doing the thing and they simply don't waste their time in idle experiments."

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route in repair. Two oars were looking little like, and a boat of Guernsey gendarmes with rifles and cocked hats broad, which looked as though it could occasionally drew in on either side of the way and saluted the *diligencia*.

The pace became yet more rattling, so y of trusting to appearances. We had set out with six strong swift ham, cured in the district, was sweater miles, and after the first, near the and tender than any other I ever ate; the wheeler were white horses, with the sausage was in used with an unusual legs and feet, that denoted a strain of Arabian blood. On front of the cheese was a very mild variety, made of goat's milk; the acimantina-boiling bread was, excellent. Each successive rooster, as horn, cracked a short whale round his head; the driver swung whale down with a red wine of Valde- trunks like a *toro*. Shot, on, for effect was drawn into our bottle, was excellent so only; he never touched the ham with it. It was most exhilarating. *Omelias!* This was an experience to make the spirits rise. My companion was a man of education and taste, a friend of the distinguished poet Belaigue. He told me something of his business and himself. He said, "I'm getting on well, my name showed, to the petite noblesse. We felicitated ourselves upon our good luck and the day we were having. And over our cigars we moralized upon how simple are the real wants of man, how much more civilized the world has become, and how much oftener we would like to escape it as now. My friend regretted that we had not met in Granada earlier. For then we could have arranged to make the journey on horseback together, instead of by stage. That would have been quite ideal."

We traversed a profound little valley, rattled through a tunnel a hundred feet long in the natural rock, the Puerta de Arcos, caught sight of the mineral springs of La Alcazaba, and entered Granada. It is on a rocky slope. An enormous old castle, as large as the Alhambra, rises upon a precipitous crag above the main part of it. The cathedral, once a Moorish mosque, and now in perfect preservation, makes a great mass by itself. To the left, Catedral, old town, and jagged rocks, all grouped into those bold combinations that painters, and especially others, love. Jaen is a city of 25,000 people, but its ugly paved streets have the vacant look of those of a country village. In certain ways it resembled, too, such old Italian cities as Mantua. The intelligence office is the great centre of life and bustle. I bought it delicious oranges in the market and saw peasant pottery that would make the fortune of a collection. I tried to buy photographs of the monuments, but there were none; but I had not become sophisticated to that point. At the cathedral a German or Italian foreigner who got up to him and tried to draw him into intelligent conversation in a very bad accent.

Our first pause was at an *Estanco Nacional*, a place where tobacco was sold by government permission. There were four relays for changing the team, and at these were mere *rentas*, poor bare stalls, some of the old Concord pattern, painted yellow and black, with *Corre de Jaen* on the paneles. It had numerous compartments, of most of which I came to know something in the course of the journey. In the first place it had the *coupe*, high up which I had chosen for the sake of the view; then, a couple of steps lower down, the seats for the driver and guard, then a forward seat inside, glazed something like the front of a *ansom car*, and finally a rear space with hardly any windows at all. In this last, rode a melancholy man in brown, so shadowy, so apart from us even when we got down at the relays, that somehow I don't count him, but figure to myself that I travel with only one passenger. This fellow passenger was just climbing up and stretching himself with his arms in the *coupe*. The sturdy middle-aged driver in a round jacket, his waist bound with a dark sash, had finished plating the heavy luggage on top and covered it over with a tarpaulin.

Barroso were we when I found that the fixed wooden hood over the coupe came so low that, with the broad backs of the driver and guard, I could not see the rest of the space in front, very little in the way of view was to be seen. We went at a very pace out past the Plaza de Toros; it was lucky I had so well seen the suburbs of the town as ready for I should have got out again. I began to realize under this hot. But this would never do. My traveling companion recommended that we should pay a certain fixed supplement and descend into the *cabriolé* forward compartment below. It was a very peasant gentleman, from Barroso, and here our amiable relatives: we contracted the *cabriolé* for seeing the country. The driver's box out of the rest of the horses with their faces. Then there were some droves of black and tan colored goats in the mountains. I recollect Ampotiza, which we left at our right, as a gray *cabriolé* name, such as one of the old masters might have put in the background of his pictures. We did meet a train of patient little donkeys carrying charcoal, and their masters were on their backs too, sitting sideways and kicking them in the ribs with their feet. Then there were some droves of black and tan colored goats in the mountains. I recollect Ampotiza, which we left at our right, as a gray *cabriolé* name, such as one of the old masters might have put in the background of his pictures. We did meet a train of patient little donkeys carrying charcoal, and their masters were on their backs too, sitting sideways and kicking them in the ribs with their feet. Then there were some droves of black and tan colored goats in the mountains. I recollect Ampotiza, which we left at our right, as a gray *cabriolé* name, such as one of the old masters might have put in the background of his pictures. 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REED WINS THE RACE.

The Republican Caucus Nominations for House Seats.

Reed Wins in the Contest for Speaker of Second Ballot.

Mr. McPherson Chosen For the Office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

At Animate Fight Over the Selection of a Doorkeeper.

The Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The republican caucus was called to order promptly at noon today. Cannon of Illinois, the chairman of the caucus, presided in his place, being a candidate for the speakership, and Henderson of Illinois, was chosen a chairman. The call of the roll devolved in the presence of 105 members, four less than the republican strength in the house. Mr. Vandeveer, the only member for Captain's seat from the 11th, was absent, but no fact in the record shows it. It was resolved that the ballot for speaker should begin at noon.

The first ballot resulted: Reed, 56; McPherson, 21; Cannon, 10; Vandeveer, 10; and 13. After the second ballot was called, one of the members, Henderson, called out and on this ballot voted for Reed. The following names were recorded from McPherson to Reed, Cullerton, Anderson to Vandeveer, Jorgen Hunsborough and Pickrell; Cannon to Reed, Gilford and Reed. This made the total stand: Reed, 56; McPherson, 19; Cannon, 10; Cullerton, 14; Barnes, 10. The announcement of the vote which gave Reed the republican nomination was greeted with applause and the candidates returned thanks.

Edward McPherson and John N. Cullerton were placed in nomination for the speakership and Mr. McPherson was elected by a vote of 116 to 54.

A. J. Adams, ex-member of congress from Iowa, and A. J. Reed of Minnesota were the candidates for sergeant-at-arms and Adams was elected, by a vote of 112 to 13.

The contest over the chairmanship was very animated. The candidates were Charles W. Adams of Maryland and James A. West of Wisconsin. Adams was elected by a bare majority, the vote being 86 to 82. Wheat however, was immediately nominated for postmaster, receiving 99 votes against 23 for Gilford, 20 for Warren, and 16 for Vandeveer. Mr. Charles J. Cushing of the North Presbyterian church was nominated for chaplain, and the caucus adjourned.

The Ex-Emperor Arrives.

London, November 30.—The Portuguese steamer Alagoas with ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and party on board, arrived at St. Vincent. Capt. Verne is an American. All the members of the party are well.

Upon the arrival of the Alagoas at St. Vincent attempts were made to interview Dom Pedro and party on board, at the time of the revolution and exit but he declined, however, to enter into any discussion relative to the revolution, but stated that he had been treated with the utmost kindness throughout. The Americans will proceed to Lisbon on a short tour.

When the steamer arrived at St. Vincent it was flying the new flag of the United States of Brazil. The flag remained flying until the Brazilian vice consul, Dr. Bento, informed the English that the provisional government had given instructions that the old flag should be hoisted at St. Vincent and Dr. Bento, the consul of the steamer, had been ordered to do so. The steamer had been flying the Alagoas and the Americans were somewhat surprised at the change, as they had not been informed of the change.

The fourth trial.

London, November 30.—At the opening of the Criminal trial this morning the state called witness in rebuttal on Reed's side, and then the defense began its supplemental testimony to strengthen its case. Nothing of interest was developed.

At the afternoon session the defense rested its case after the examination of two or three witnesses whose testimony brought it out nothing new. The state's attorney then said that the state had some new and important evidence which had just come to hand. Forrest objected to the resumption of their case but after consultation with the state's attorney, Judge McConnell, decided to admit the evidence.

Police Officer Bartholomew Flynn was called to the stand and testified as follows: "When Capt. Cronin was arrested I was ordered by Lieutenant Cullerton to take him to the arrison street station. When we got there I searched him in Captain Cullerton's office. These two knives which I have in my hand, I found in his possession. I took the knives and revolver from Cronin, took them back to headquarters, went up stairs to Lieutenant Cullerton's office and then took them down to my box in my quarters and locked them up. They were there until the 1st or 2nd of September, when I took them over to the Firefly vault, where they have since remained. Last night, after the arrival of Captain Schenck to them, Captain Bartholomew Flynn had the knives, but up to last night I did not call the attention of anyone else to them."

This closed the direct examination and Forrest moved to exclude the evidence on the ground that the knives had been in the possession of the state ever since Cronin's arrest. The motion was overruled. On cross examination the witness said he did not see the sale of police knives, because "it did not occur to him that the master was of any consequence." C. P. Conlin, the man with whom Dr. Cronin lived, identified the knives as having been carried by Dr. Cronin when a boy. The smaller witness had him carry for two years and then gave it to Cronin, "they were not Cronin's knives they looked exactly like them." The knives were then admitted in evidence. This ended the evidence and States Attorney Longenecker began his address to the jury.

Longenecker's Address.

Chicago, November 30.—At the opening of the Cronin trial this morning State's Attorney Longenecker resumed his address to the jury. He went over the testimony regarding the meetings of Camp 20 of the Clan na Gael, at which it was charged that Cronin was a spy. Judge's defense of Alexander Sullivan, and Cronin's attempt to poison the minds of patriotic Irishmen against Cronin. Summing up section of the case he said, "It is my opinion that it is not true on the eighth day of February, a motion is made for committee in Camp 20, on the sixteenth day of February, Senator Guarini, J. J., is writing about the master to Edward S. Mann, on the seventeenth he again writes about it, on the nineteenth a flat is rented at No. 19 Clark street on the twentieth the carver is taken down, on the twenty-second of February, he defends the triangle, and on the first day of March this man Cronin, who is on trial now, for his deceptions for Cronin as a spy."

The states attorney continued by saying that it was in the evidence that Cronin was reported to Spillman on April 29th, saying that the Cronin matter had been amicably settled and to proceed to point out that this amicable settlement meant that arrangements had been completed for the master. He proceeded to trace the history of the flat and showed the connection of "Barry and Kanze" therewith. During this time those who said that it was a lie.

Judge Longenecker continued to trace the story of the crime, dwelling upon the various links in the chain of evidence which connected the prisoners with it, down to the driving away of Cronin to the Carlton cottage and the part the different prisoners bore in the crime there enacted and the subsequent disposition of the body. Coming down to the contention of the defense that the blood in the cottage was not human, the state's attorney said the evidence tended to show that it was animal blood. Why was the master painted if it was not? He would not take up the time of the jury to argue that point.

In closing, the state's attorney said: "When you come to consider your verdict think of that man (Cronin) in the cottage, and when you think of him there may, there reverent through your ears the death cries of this man who in his last moments called upon his God and his Jesus. Think of these men who, without giving him time to pronounce the other thirty name, he left him to the hour with his last words. Think of this man, and in the end there will be such a verdict as when an honor pronounces his judgment upon it, he having his heart and eye to God, may say, 'May the Lord have mercy on your soul.'

Judge Longenecker then began his address on behalf of the defense, commencing with Cronin's defense. He referred to the vast amount of evidence produced in the case, all of it circumstantial, and excluding all the different. It is in this such evidence must be considered from that according to direct evidence. He dwelt upon the necessity that the jurors should put aside their natural prejudices against the men on account of their nationality in the first place, and remember that it is to understand, so far as was possible for them to be the home of their birth. At this point the court adjourned until Monday.

Stock to be Manager.

DENVER, November 30.—The Times this evening says: "General Manager Clempson F. Meek of the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad will be manager of the new company to be organized in New York between the Union Pacific and Denver, Texas, and San Worth. It is learned from some of the Denver people who attended the meeting in New York that Meek will be given that position. This is to understand, so far as is known at the present time, will not in any way interfere with the position of superintendent of the Union Pacific. At this early stage in the new Union Pacific and Denver and Gulf combination will consist of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, the Colorado Central, Cheyenne and Northern. These lines will form a system under the Union Pacific, giving that rail road a through to the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans and at Galveston. But the South's part is not in view in this connection, but it is to be expected that Superintendent Cronin will still remain a prominent factor in Union Pacific system in the Rocky Mountains. There may be new combinations formed with which the South's part, however, may make an important system. Manager Meek is one of the most popular rail road men in the west and comes from an experienced class of rail road men of which Tom Potter in his lifetime was the leader."

Newspaper Office Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., November 30.—Fire was discovered on the third floor of the Tribune building about 10:30 o'clock to-night and soon the entire building was wrapped in flames. On the seventh floor were situated many offices of the Tribune staff editors, reporters and compositors. A number of employees in attempting to escape jumped from a window, and a number of lives were lost. At midnight seven boats have been taken out of the ruins. Only one has yet been identified. It is that of Prof. Son of the Vermilion university, Dakota, who was visiting a friend in the building. He jumped from the top floor and was instantly killed.

1 a.m. The number of lives lost is over half a dozen and possibly ten or more. The building is an eight story structure at the corner of First avenue and Fourth street. It is occupied by the Tribune, Tribune Star (the evening edition of the Tribune) the Minneapolis office of the Pioneer Press and the Evening Journal. Besides a large number of other offices. The Tribune editorial force was on the seventh floor and these composing rooms above it. On these two floors there were nearly one hundred persons employed when the fire broke out. Access to the building was by way of an elevator, around which a narrow and dark stairway wound. At night, this stairway was the only means of ingress and egress. The building might be called a veritable fire trap and those located there often commented upon it.

CITY NEWS.

Short Business Session of the City Council.

A Number of Communications Read and Acted Upon.

The Monthly Budget of City and State and Acted Upon.

Later Part of the Meeting Acted Upon.

At the meeting of the council Monday night there were present Mayor St. John and Aldermen, Ripley, Lawton, J. P. Barnes, Bartlett, Sprague and Gilfillan.

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The following were read under the head of communications, petitions, etc.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company presented a protest against the opening of West Vernon street as proposed by M. G. Newman and others. Several reasons were given in the matter, chief of which is that it would be a public injury, and the petitioners are not all taxpayers. Referred to the committee of streets, a committee of streets.

A communication from two property owners who had signed the petition permitting the construction of the electric railroad on Nevada avenue was read, in which it was stated that they had signed with the understanding that the road was to be worked by storage battery and that the street was to be kept in good condition. Received and acted upon.

A communication from J. E. Barbier, superintendent of bridges, on the Rio Grande railroad, was received, stating

that it had been impossible to have the gates for the Euclid street crossing ready in time, but that they are now on the way to the city. A German Bartlett urged the necessity of immediately purchasing a distributing nozzle, an extension ladder and two sets of arm boxes for the fire department. Upon motion the recommendation was adopted.

The street and city committee was granted further time to consider the matter of opening up certain streets, as petitioned.

A German Gilfillan made a further report in regard to several matters relating to the irrigating water ditch.

The petition of the W. C. C. of Colorado City for free use of water in a public drinking fountain was granted.

Also reported in the matter were certain water pipes to be placed in Colorado City. The report of the committee was adopted.

The board of health reported adversely in the matter of allowing a bill of \$200 for damages sustained by one Mc Barnes, injured while helping to lay water pipe on the Bear creek line. Mr. Peetz commented in the report after having questioned the witnesses to the accident. The report was adopted.

After some discussion the ordinance committee was granted further time in which to present the ordinance relating to intelligence offices.

The following bills were then read and allowed:

El Paso Livery Co. \$1.00

J. H. Chapman, work 5.00

W. T. Douglass, work 4.00

Whitlock & Son, work 7.00

Duncan Bell, draper 5.00

John M. Moore, salver inspector 5.00

W. H. Hodges, livery 3.00

Engineer work 9.00

H. L. Reid, engineer work 12.00

E. P. Pace Electric Co. 7.50

G. F. Hale, metal workers 28.00

Water account by Shomber 53.00

Street and ditch work by Clarke 4.00

S. H. Harvey, work on horse house 12.00

E. H. Smith, blacksmith 27.00

Extension work by Frost 27.00

E. H. Bumstead & Co., livery 21.00

Fire department 23.33

E. H. Green, printer 1.50

W. E. Hodges, livery 1.50

C. E. Durkee, hardware 1.50

J. W. Chapman, killing dog 1.00

E. H. Hunt, livery 4.00

W. H. Green, blacksmith 7.00

H. H. Nichols, printing bonds 3.00

Colorado Coal and Iron Co., pipe 3.00

E. P. Ximley, police magistrate 1.00

Salter, draper 19.00

Seaboard & Rock, feed 1.00

The rapid transit company presented a petition of the property holders along Nevada avenue and Boulder street giving consent to the construction of the electric railroad.

The report of the city treasurer was read, showing a balance of \$8,936.26 in the treasury. The report of the police magistrate for the month was read, and also the report of the Crowe, and P. J. France fire companies and the Hook and Ladder company.

Sympathy for Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., November 29.—R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, forwarded a letter to Jefferson Davis, expressing the profound solicitude regarding his condition and praying God that his health may be restored.

The letter says: "You were our idea of a statesman and a commander-in-chief, and we beg to assure you that our expressions of veneration and affection for you are just as unfeigned, just as deep and just as ardent to-day as they were when you were president of the confederacy."

The Loss at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., November 29.—The board of assessors have made an official

statement of the valuation placed upon

business property, placing the figures at \$1,000,500 and the number of buildings at 830.

Over \$5,000 has been subscribed in

the relief of the victims.

Twenty-five acres of territory exclusive

of streets were burned over and 7,000 people

have been thrown out of work. One hundred and seventy-five families are

homeless and one-third of the buildings

in the business portion of the city were

destroyed.

At this point considerable discussion was had in regard to water matters, brought on by some remarks of Alderman Gilfillan. The alderman wanted to know what is to be done with the reservoir east of the city, that the Colorado Springs company gave some two years ago. It is to be utilized, he wished to know whether the water committee or the irrigating committee is to do the work. He also repeated his statement, made at a previous meeting, that he and one other did not know what disposition was being made of the large sum of money by the water committee. Alderman Barnes made a few remarks in which he stated that he, as a member of both the water and irrigation committees, did not expect to let the work of one interfere with the other. He is ready to inform any alderman what is being done, as there is nothing to keep it secret. If there is any committee willing to receive the water committee of the works, he is willing to have it take hold.

Alderman Lawton, as a member of the water committee, felt he had a right to know of any knowledge of work that is being done.

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